

Micrograph Chemistry
General - 11

Identity of the green liver protein with catalase. F. Šorm and K. Sebesta (Central Chem. Inst., Prague, Czech.), *Chem. Listy* 46, 200 (1952).—On the basis of infrared spectra, the green protein isolated from horse liver by Laub-berger (*Biol. Listy* 22, 200 (1937)) was found to be identical with catalase from horse liver. M. Hudlický

SORM, F.; SEBESTA, K.; TURSKY, T.

Some properties of transaminidase [with summary in English]. Sbor.
Chekh.khim.rab. 18 no.1:140-150 F '53. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Central Chemical Research Institute, Prague.
(Transaminidase)

Content of adenosinetriphosphoric acid in seedling of
Phaseolus vulgaris. K. Sebesta and P. Šorn (Czech.
akad. věd, Prague). *Průmysl* 48, 1580-1 (1964). --
The content of adenosinetriphosphoric acid was followed
in bean seedlings, and was found to increase 8-9 times during
the 5 days of germination, being finally 20 mg. %
M. Hudlický

Sebesta, K.

Changes in the adenosinetriphosphate content during
germination of the bean; K. Sebesta and F. Sorm. Col-
lection: Czech. Chem. Commun. 21, 1047-52 (1956) (in Ger-
man). See C.A. 50, 9532c. E. J. C.

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SEBESTA, K.

SEBESTA, K. Changes in the content of adenosinetriphosphate during germination of the bean. p. 632. Vol. 50, no. 4, Apr. 1956. CHEJCKE LISTY. Praha, Czechoslovakia.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4, April 1957

SEBESTA, K.; BAUEROVA, J.; SORM, F.; SORMOVA, Z.

Transformations of uracil analogues in cucumber seedlings. Coll Cz
Chem 25 no.11:2899-2905 N '60. (EEAI 10:6)

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak
Academy of Science, Prague.
(Uracil) (Cucumbers)

BAUEROVA, J.; SEBESTA, K.; SORM, F.; SORMOVA, Z.

The effect of uracil analogues on the metabolism of pyrimidines in
cucumber seedlings. Coll Cz Chem 25 no.11:2906-2912 N '60.

(EEAI 10:6)

1. Institute of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of
Science, Prague.

(Uracil)

(Pyrimidine)

(Cucumbers)

SEBESTA, K.

"Nucleic acid outlines" by Van R. Potter. Vol.1. Reviewed by K. Sebesta. Chem listy 57 no.8:862-863 Ag '63.

SEBESTA, Karel

Coordination in the chemistry and biochemistry of nucleic acids. Vest CSAV 72 no. 4:470-471 '63.

SEBESTA, K.; BAUEROVA, J.; MARTINOVIC, B.; SORMOVA, Z.

The effect of light on the utilization of uracil and orotic acid as the precursors of pyrimidine bases of nucleic acids in plants. Coll Cz Chem 29 no. 3:801-806 Mr '64.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague (for all except Martinovic).
2. Institute of Application of Nuclear Energy in Agriculture, Veterinary Medicine, and Forestry, Zemun, Yugoslavia (for Martinovic).

BAUEROVA, J.; SEBESTA, K.; SORMOVA, Z.

Formation of carbon dioxide from the C2 and C6 uracil carbons
in plants influenced by some substituted uracils. Coll Cz
Chem 29 no. 3:807-813 Mr '64.

The relative significance of the uracil and orotic acid pathway
in nucleic acid synthesis during plant growth Ibid.:843-846

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

PITHOVA, P.; SEBESTA, K.; SORM, F.

Compounds inhibiting the degradation of uracil in the fluid and in cells of Ehrlich ascites tumour. Coll Cz Chem 30 no.5:1744-1746 My '65.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague. Submitted September 2, 1964.

SKACEL, B.; SEBESTA, K.

~~Experiences with unacol B; phenolformaldehyde glue.~~ Pracovni lek. 4
no.5:365-372 Oct 1952. (CIML 23:4)

1. Of the Industrial Health Center AERO (Head--Head Physician--B. Skacel,
M. D.), Prague.

Biological Chemistry A
11

Properties of transaminase. Prantšek Štejn, Karel
Schreiba, and Tinnotej Turský (Central Chem. Inst., Prague,
Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 46, 373-9 (1952).—Kidney trans-
aminase was found to be a lyoenzyme which does not re-
quire the presence of a specific coenzyme. The enzyme is
inhibited by heavy metals and by ornithine, but not in-
hibited by CN^- and Complexone. The enzyme is stable at
pH 5.9 and is inactivated by heating 5 min. at 31° . Ac-
tivity of the transaminase was followed by paper chro-
matography, which separates arginine from glycocyamine.
Ornithine was found among the products of the enzymic
reaction of arginine and glycine. M. Hudlický

S/058/62/000/011/058/061
A160/A1Cj

AUTHOR: Šebesta, Karel

TITLE: A method of producing sockets with partition insulators in the hood for semiconductor instruments

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 11, 1962, 21, abstract 11-4-42y P (Czechosl. pat., cl. 21c, 25/02, no. 100300, July 15, 1961)

TEXT: Proposed is a design of a socket in which the instrument is fastened to the auxiliary base that rests on the main base due to a deformation of the material during the welding of the hood to the base.

N. S.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

SEBESTA, M.

Potential utilization of the costs of production in the analysis of economic results achieved by collective farms. p.567

Ceskoslovenska akademie zemedelskych ved. SBORNIK. RADA
ZEMEDELSKA EKONOMIKA. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol.55, no.7, July 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, no.12
Dec.1959
Uncl.

SEBESTA, P.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

Vol. 63, no. 3, 1958.

Sebesta, P. Pygmies, a problem of the human race. In Czech and German.
p. 238.

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 1,
Jan. 1959.

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The determination of radioactivity in air, water and minerals - V. Sobusta. *Rad. by Soil*, 12, 13, 20, 27, 30, 43, 50 (1933); *Chem. Zvest.*, 1935, 1, 1012. A report of the origin of the activity and the usual analytical methods.
M. G. Moore

ASAC SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										MATERIALS INDEX																									
CA The susceptibility and electrical resistance of iron ores from Mexico. Pt. Cechura and A. Sebesta. <i>Proda 29</i>, 224-9 (1930); <i>Chem. Abstr.</i> 13, Abstracts 129. Results of measurements are given (for the susceptibility detd. by the induction and torsion-balance method and for the electrical resistance detd. with a Wheatstone bridge) for various iron ores at Nuck. Frank Matresh																										2																									
ASB. S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																										1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																									

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The cyanide leaching process. II. The influence of the position of a plate on its solution. H. Jekel and A. Schlegel. *Horniky Vestnik* 20, 308-10 (1939). *Chem. Zvesti.* 1939, 1, 787; cf. C. A. 34, 6109. Comparative tests were made on the soln. of Ag and Cu plates placed in various positions in contact with a 0.1% NaCN soln. In a vertical position the Cu plate dissolved more rapidly than the Ag plate. The reverse was true when the plates were placed at the bottom or within the soln. and in a horizontal position. When placed in a horizontal position 3 mm. below the surface of the soln. or at the surface of the soln. the rate of soln. of the Cu and Ag was practically the same. When inclined at an angle of 45° the 2 plates dissolved at the same rate, the rate being greater when the plates were at the surface than when they were at the bottom of the contg. vessel. In all cases the rate of soln. was greatest when the plates were in a vertical position and at the surface of the liquid; it was least for the horizontal position with the plates at the bottom of the vessel. These results can be explained on the basis of concn. and diffusion relations in the soln. M. G. Moore

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSING AND PREPARATION ORDER																																																			
Comments on the X-Ray Data on the Specific Gravity of Tungsten. V. A. L. S. (Hornby 1930, 21, 111-112; Chem. Zentr., 1930, 110, 111). Attention is called to the statement of van Arkel regarding the difference between the values found for the density of tungsten by the pycnometric and by the X-ray methods. When the new value of 6.927×10^{23} for the Avogadro number, calculated from electrolytic data, is used with the formula $\rho = \frac{A}{V} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{M}$ (where ρ = density, n = number of atoms per molecule, M = at. wt., A = lattice constant, and V = Avogadro number) good agreement is obtained, the value determined by the pycnometric method being 19.35, and that by the X-ray method 19.363 gm./cc.																																																			
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Some Notes on the Barkhausen Effect. (In Czech).
Václav Sedláček. *Hutnický Listy* (Metallurgical Top-
ics), v. 3, Jan. 1948, p. 14-15.

Outlines additional experiments connected with
the Barkhausen effect in iron wires coated with
nonmagnetic materials and on an iron-wire coil.
The effect becomes less pronounced with coated
wires. Recent experiments have shown that the
effect does exist at stronger magnetizations, even
though to a small extent.

SEBESTA, VILLY

HUNG.

The specific heat of carbon dioxide and the van der Waals constant, a . Václav Sebesta, *Chem. Zvesti*, 1953, 7, 113-21 (1950); *Chem. Zvesti*, 1953, 7, 113-21. An expression is derived for the relation between the van der Waals constant and the difference between the mol. heats $C_p - C_v$. Comparison of the values calcd. therefrom with avail. data for CO_2 shows agreement only up to 800°. The deviations can be explained by the relation advanced by Lennard-Jones (1924, 2833). The agreement is better in spectroscopically determined values are used for C_p . The deviations are attributed to errors in series development. M. O. Munir

SEBESTA, Václav, prof. dr.

Recollections about Professor Josef Theurer. Sbor VSB Ostrava
9 no.3:309-310 '63.

KUZEI, Karel; PAVLICKOVA, Irena; SEBESTA, Zdenek

Excretion of colloidal nitrogen and of electrolytes in standard diet; urine stability in urolithiasis. II. Cas. lek. cesk. 96 no.29: 923-926 12 July 57.

1. Vyzkumny ustav balneologicky, pracoviste v Marianskych Laznich, reditel prof. MUDr Karel Prerovsky.

(URINARY TRACT, calculi

ther., diet, eff. on colloidal nitrogen & electrolyte excretion (Cz))

(NITROGEN, in var. dis.

urinary calculi, eff. of diet on excretion (Cz))

(DIETS, in var. dis.

urinary calculi, eff. on colloidal nitrogen & electrolyte excretion (Cz))

(BODY FLUID BALANCE, in var. dis.

urinary calculi, eff. of diets on electrolyte excretion (Cz))

SEBESTENY, G.; STEFANICS, J.

Recent aspects of surgical treatment of disorders after cholecystectomy. Orv. hetil. 94 no.39:1065-1068 27 Sept 1953. (CJML 25:5)

1. Doctors. 2. First Surgical Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Gyula Sebesteny), Budapest Medical University.

SEBESTENY, Gyula; ERDELYI, Mihaly, dr.

The syndromes of the middle pulmonary lobe. Magy. radiol. 6 no.2:
54-62 Apr. 54.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Sebészeti Klinikájának közleménye. (Igazgató: Dr. Sebesteny Gyula tanár, sz. orvostudományok doktora) (A Röntgen-osztály vezetője: Erdelyi Mihály dr. az orvostud. kandidátusa)

(LUNGS, dis.

middle lobe synd., diag., bronchography)

(BRONCHI, radiography

in middle lobe synd.)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.12 Vol.12/2 Ophthalmology Feb. 53

SEBESTYEN G.

223. COPPER INTRAOCULAR FOREIGN BODIES. Das Schicksal der intra-
okulären Kupfer-Fremdkörper. Sebestyén G. Augenabt. des János-Spit.,
Budapest. KLIN. MBL. AUGENHEILK. 1957, 130/6 (747-752)

Four cases of copper intraocular foreign bodies are presented. All of them were in the posterior segment for 3 to 7 years. One of them migrated spontaneously from the posterior segment into the anterior chamber and was then removed. The second case caused a traumatic cataract which was extracted; vision was lost after this procedure. The third patient developed a subacute uveitis 7 years after injury and so did the fourth case, 3 years after injury. The last three patients were treated with intravenous injections of sodium-thiosulphate. The author concludes that in cases of copper intraocular foreign bodies watchful waiting is indicated, except for the symptomatic treatment of any secondary inflammation. The beneficial effect of sodium-thiosulphate is reported but it is felt that such treatment cannot cause the regression of pathological changes already present. The point of such treatment is to prevent any further deterioration and to allow the regenerative power of the organism to act unhindered. Surgery is permissible only if it is reasonably certain that the foreign body can be removed with minimal trauma to the eye, since the surgical procedure itself may result in the loss of useful vision.

Z/034/60/000/012/005/015
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Žitňanský, Bohumil and Šebestian, I.

TITLE: Apparatus for Studying the Thermodynamic Constants of Solids - Isotope Exchange Method

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1960, No. ⁹12, pp. 951-955

TEXT: The use is described of a method based on isotope exchange between a radioactive donor and a non-radioactive acceptor, both made of the same material, for determining the thermodynamic constants of metals. The donor is made radioactive by irradiation in a nuclear reactor. The radioactive layer formed on the surface of an acceptor during the tests due to isotope exchange is electrolytically removed and subjected to partial or total isotope separation. From the measured activity, the velocity of evaporation of the metal, the pressure of the saturated vapour, the activation energy etc. can be calculated. The design of the apparatus for determining the thermodynamic constant is based on experience gained by L. I. Ivanov (Refs. 1-9) of the Ferrous Metallurgy Research Institute, AS, USSR. It is essential that the selected temperature should be reached very quickly (in 1 min), that the temperature should be maintained with great accuracy ($\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$), and after

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E073/E535

Apparatus for Studying the Thermodynamic Constants of Solids - Isotope Exchange Method

terminating the test the specimen should be cooled as quickly as possible (in about 1 min), at least to a temperature range which can no longer influence the thermodynamic process. All the specimens under investigation must have an equal or an exactly determined temperature. These requirements are fulfilled by the furnace described in the paper. It can be relatively easily manufactured using any available vacuum equipment. The receptacle should have a diameter of about 300 mm and a height of about 300 mm, into which two steel leads have to be introduced with a current carrying capacity of 100 to 200 A. These leads can be water-cooled; they serve as supports and current leads of the molybdenum or tungsten heating wires. A sketch of the vacuum furnace is reproduced in Fig.1 and a photo is reproduced in Fig.2. To achieve a temperature of 1500°C a transformer of 2.5 kVA is sufficient. The specimens are charged into a tantalum or molybdenum container; on its circumference three Pt/PtRh thermocouples are fitted 120° apart, one at the bottom part, the second in the middle and the third at the top part of the column. The cold joints of the three thermocouples are placed into

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E073/E535

Apparatus for Studying the Thermodynamic Constants of Solids - Isotope Exchange Method

an oil-filled container inside a dewar vessel which is maintained at 0°C by means of melting ice. The thermocouples are connected to a 6-channel recorder; parallel to this recorder a precision laboratory compensator is connected and zero deflection of the mirror galvanometer indicates temperature deviations of $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$. The temperature is maintained with this accuracy by continuous manual regulation of a variational transformer. After dismantling, the components used in the furnace can be used for any other vacuum work. The instrument was produced from the vacuum instrument HBA-1 manufactured by Carl Zeiss, Jena, East Germany. Thermodynamic constants are determined from the speed of evaporation which is measured on the basis of ion exchange. Each ion exchange cycle takes 10 to 60 min, depending on the temperature. After cooling, the condensation activity on the acceptors is quantitatively determined and this is followed by radiochemical separation of the individual isotopes. Several heat cycles are used. For determining the speed of evaporation, three to four points are sufficient, whilst for determining the diffusion coefficient a larger number of values is required. By means of this method the thermodynamic

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E073/E535

Apparatus for Studying the Thermodynamic Constants of Solids -
Isotope Exchange Method

stability of Cr-Ni steels alloyed with tungsten, molybdenum,
vanadium, titanium etc. were studied. There are 8 figures,
3 tables and 12 references: 1 Czech, 10 Soviet and 1 German. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Výskumný ústav zvaračský, Bratislava
(Welding Research Institute, Bratislava)

SUBMITTED: July 5, 1960

Card 4/4

25631

18 8100

1413, 2808, 1418

Z/046/61/000/002/004/004
DOO7/D102

AUTHORS: Žitňanský, B., Engineer, and Šebestian, I., Engineer

TITLE: A study of thermodynamic properties of metals

PERIODICAL: Zváračský sborník, no. 2, 1961, 242-255

TEXT: To determine the thermodynamic constants of multi-component steel systems, the VÚZ in Bratislava conducted experiments with the isotopic-exchange method as worked out by A. A. Zhukhovitskiy and An. N. Nesmeyanov, and modified by L. I. Ivanov of the Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, AS USSR. This method uses isotopic exchange between two metal specimens of equal chemical composition and different size of active surfaces, the smaller being the radioactive donor, and the larger the stable acceptor. The specimens are heated in high vacuum until thermodynamic equilibrium is reached. Radioisotopic exchange takes place between the donor and the acceptor during heating and the acceptor becomes gradually activated at a rate which is equal to the evaporation rates of the metals under investigation. Since atoms evaporate at the same rate from both

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D007/D102

A study of thermodynamic...

the acceptor and the donor, the specific activity of the gaseous phase will be only one-half of the specific activity of the solid phase of the donor, so that an isotopic dilution of 50% takes place during the isotopic exchange. The quantity of evaporated atoms is then

$$Q = \frac{A_a}{0.5 A_o}, \quad (10)$$

where A_o is the solid-phase specific activity of the donor and A_a is the activity of the acceptor. The evaporation rate is then

$$w = \frac{A_a}{0.5 A_o} \cdot \frac{1}{k S t}, \quad (11)$$

where k is the Boltzmann constant, S is the evaporation surface, and t is the time in which the thermodynamic equilibrium is established. The test cycle, i. e., heating and subsequent radiochemical analysis of the acceptor, is repeated several times at definite time intervals and the acceptor activity vs. time and respective temperature are plotted on so-called kinetic curves which are then used to

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A study of thermodynamic...

determine the evaporation rate. At first, the quantity of radio-isotopes deposited on the acceptor increases linearly. Subsequently, it gradually decreases due to the obvious change of A_0 , the effect of diffusion processes, and the reverse flow of radioactive atoms from the acceptor to the donor which increases with increasing acceptor activity. In the tests, this reverse flow was reduced to a negligible minimum by repeated electrolytic removal of the acceptor activity. The method was used to study the evaporation rate of Fe, Cr, Mn, Co and W from three types of chrome-nickel steel alloyed with V, W and Mo. The donor specimens were activated in a nuclear reactor and used only after the short-lived isotopes had decayed. The specimens, enclosed in Al_2O_3 cassettes, were stacked in a molybdenum basket and placed in a high-quality vacuum oven of a minimum thermal inertia. The heating element of the oven was a Mo-spiral surrounded by a triple thermal shield. Three Pt-PtRh thermocouples were in direct contact with the cassettes, and the temperature measurement was made using a laboratory compensator bridge. The temperature was

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Z/046/61/000/002/004/004
D007/D102

A study of thermodynamic...

manually controlled. After electrolytic removal of the entire acceptor activity, the individual elements were separated by the carrier or ion-exchange method, and determined with scintillation counters of Czechoslovak and Soviet production. A total of 42 specimens was tested and the evaporation rates were investigated for seven temperatures in seven time intervals. Since the sublimation temperature ΔH is closely related to the binding energy of the crystalline lattice, the tested materials can be arranged according to their established thermodynamic stability in the following sequence:

Material	Fe (kcal/mol)	Cr (kcal/mol)	Mn (kcal/mol)
I	50.4	58.2	38.0
II	42.41	45.5	39.7
III	57.7	69.4	40.8

It can be seen that material III has the best thermodynamic stability. These results are in good agreement with other tests performed at the VUZ, as well as with the theory of alloying chrome-nickel steels with Mo, V and W. In conclusion, the authors stress the suitability of

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the isotopic-exchange method to determine the proper concentration in a given material of alloying elements which guarantee the required properties of alloy steels or metals in general. Furthermore, this method permits a relatively rapid re-examination of entire alloy systems so that improper or uneconomical alloying elements can be eliminated and scarce or expensive alloy metals replaced by less expensive ones without affecting the required thermodynamic stability of a given material. There are 8 figures and 3 tables. [Abstracter's note: Although indicated in the text by numbers in brackets, bibliographic references are not listed at the end of the article].

ASSOCIATION: VÚZ Bratislava.

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26273

Z/038/61/000/003/002/003

A201/A126

18 8100

1418, 1413 4016, 1496

AUTHORS: Zitňanský, Bohumil, and Šebestián, Imrich

TITLE: Radioisotopes in the study of thermodynamic stability of steels

PERIODICAL: Jaderná energie, no. 3, 1961, 85 - 89

TEXT: The article deals with the application of the isotopic-exchange method to the determination of the vapor-phase pressure in multicomponent steel systems. This determination is essential for the investigation of the thermodynamic stability of steels. To determine the partial pressures of the individual steel components, the authors studied the evaporation rate of the individual elements using radioisotopes obtained by activation in a nuclear reactor. The method is based on the radioactivity build-up which takes place on a stable sample (target) when it is placed on a radioactive sample (source) of similar physico-chemical properties and heated at a definite temperature in a high (in the order of 10^{-5} mm Hg) vacuum until thermodynamic equilibrium between the two specimens is reached. The samples are enclosed in aluminum-oxide cases. When the preset temperature is reached, the vapor phase starts developing from both the target and the source. In the high vacuum the evaporated atoms easily travel the distance of about 1 mm between the

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Radioisotopes in the study of...

specimens and the radioactive atoms from the source condense on the target while the stable atoms from the target condense on the source. Consequently, no weight changes occur during annealing, only isotopic exchange takes place. The rate of the isotopic exchange takes place. The rate of the isotopic exchange (i.e. the radioactivity build-up on the target) is identical with the evaporation rate of the steel components under investigation. Since the atoms evaporate at the same rate from both the source and the target, the resultant activity of the vapor phase is one-half of the activity of the vapors evaporated from the source. The circumstance that isotopic dilution takes place during the isotopic exchange has been overlooked in papers published so far. The evaporation rate w during the isotopic exchange is calculated from the relation.

$$w = \frac{A_x}{0.5 \cdot A_0 \cdot S \cdot t} \quad (4)$$

where A_0 is the specific activity of the source, A_x is the activity of the target, S is the surface area of the source, and t is the annealing time. The declining tendency of the kinetic curve, as described in papers of other authors, is doubtlessly due to the reverse flow of radioactive atoms from the target to the source.

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Z/038/61/000/003/002/003

A201/A126

Radioisotopes in the study of...

This effect cannot be remedied by increasing the disproportion between the surface areas of the source and the target respectively, as was suggested by L. I. Ivanov [Ref. 12: Uspechi fyzič. nauk, 1955, 57, no. 3]. The authors avoided the reverse flow by electrolytically removing the accumulated activity from the target after definite isotopic-exchange periods. Even so, the reverse flow could not be entirely eliminated, but it could be considered negligible. From the kinetic curves, the evaporation rate can be determined. The partial pressures of saturated vapors, the sublimation temperature and additional thermodynamic functions can be calculated. The results thus obtained provide clues as to the formation of intermetallic compounds, or their decomposition at given temperatures; thermodynamic stability; suitability of alloy steels in general, etc. According to V. Yu. Kornev and S. L. Zubkovskiy [Ref. 13: Novaja metodika izučenia processa sublimácii metallov (New method of studying the sublimation process of metals)], it is sufficient to know the dependence of the saturated metallic-vapor pressure on temperature in arbitrary, relative units. The numerical data of evaporation rate and pressure, as obtained by the method of relative units, are not generally valid, but the conclusions derived from them regarding ΔH and other thermodynamic relations are correct and generally valid. The accuracy of the determination of both absolute and relative values of evaporation rate and partial pressures depends not only on the accuracy

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Radioisotopes in the study of...

of the temperature measurement, but mainly on the determination of the time of isotopic exchange. The authors used this method for the study of the thermodynamic stability of special chromium-nickel steels alloyed with tungsten, vanadium and molybdenum. Evaporation rates of iron, chromium, manganese, cobalt and partially also tungsten were investigated. The radioactive samples were used for the experiments after the short-lived isotopes had decayed. The accumulated activity was electrolytically removed from the target in definite intervals. The removed radioisotopes were chemically decomposed into the individual elements and their respective quantities were radiometrically determined. Activity measurements were made with scintillation counters of Czechoslovak and Soviet production. The determined quantity values were used for plotting kinetic curves from which the evaporation rates were calculated. The tests were performed with a total of 42 samples. The evaporation rate was determined for seven different temperatures and in seven time intervals. Since the sublimation temperature ΔH is closely related to the coupling energy of the crystalline lattice, the tested materials can be arranged in the following sequence according to their thermodynamic stability, based on the evaporation rates of three elements:

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Radioisotopes in the study of...

Fe I < II < III
Cr II < I < III
Mn I < II < III

It is seen that the material III has the best thermodynamic stability. This conclusion is in agreement with the theory of alloying steels with molybdenum and tungsten. There are 5 figures, 3 tables and 13 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 9 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the four most recent English language publications read as follows: Rodebusch, Walters: J. Amer. Soc. Chem. 52 (1930), p. 2654; Georgescu Auslender; Proceedings of International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva 7, (1955), p. 389; Chupka, Inghram: J. Chem. Phys. 21 (1953) p. 371; Inghram et al.: J. Chem. Phys. 23 (1955), p. 339. (Technical editor: J. Skála)

ASSOCIATION VCS Bratislava

Card 5/5

ZITNANSKY, Bohumil; SEBESTIAN, Imrich

Use of one-channel scintillation gamma spectrometer for radioactivity measurement. Jaderna energie 8 no.1:9-14 Ja '62.

1. Vyskumny ustav zvaracsky, Bratislava.

ZITNANSKY, Bohumil, inz.; SEBESTIAN, Imrich, inz.

Scintillation gamma spectrometric microanalysis. Hut listy
17 no.8:582-585 Ag '62.

1. Vyskumny ustav zvaracsky, Bratislava.

ZITNANSKY, B., inz; SEBASTIAN, I., inz.

Examination of thermodynamic properties of metals. Zvar
-sbor 10 no.2:242-255 '61.

1. Vyskumny ustav zvaracsky, Bratislava.

ZITNANSKY, Bohumil; SEBESTIAN, Imrich

Determining titanium and tungsten by gamma spectrometry. Hut listy
18 no.4:274-276 Ap '63.

1. Vyskumny ustav zvaracsky, Bratislava.

ZITNANSKY, Bohumil; SEBESTIAN Imrich

Gamma spectrometric determination of hafnium in zirconium.
Chem listy 57 no. 5: 518-526 My '63.

1. Vyskumny ustav zvaracsky, Bratislava.

OPRAVIL, Oldrich; ZITNANSKY, Bohumil; SEBESTIAN, Imrich

Isolation of the carbide phase from titanium and
wolfram alloyed chromium-nickel steel and its analysis
by the activation method. Chem listy 57 no. 12: 1294-1300
D '63.

1. Vyskumny ustav zvaracsky, Bratislava.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 7 Vol. 9/9 Sept. 55
SEBESTIK V.
2000. SEBESTIK V. "Suprakondylické zlomeniny pažní kosti u dětí. Supracondylar fractures of the humerus in childhood. PRAKT. LF.
1954, 34/15-16 (367-370)
Discussion of the anatomy, diagnosis and therapy of supracondylar fractures in childhood, based on 604 cases. Kafka - Prague (IX, 7)

Two of
the
most
important
of the

SEBESTIK, Vladimir, MUDr.

Problem of surgical treatment of supracondylar fractures of the humerus in children. Acta chir. orthop. traum. cech. 22 no.3: 105-107 May 55.

1. Z chirurgického oddeleni Krajske detske nemocnice v Brne-
Prednosta: prim. MUDr. Vladimir Mazal.

(HUMERUS, fractures
supracondylar, surg. in child.)

(FRACTURES,
humerus, supracondylar, surg. in child.)

SEBESTIK, Vl.; STRIBRNA, J.; DIENSTBIER, Zd.; Technicka spoluprace
O.Klimes

The effect of external ionizing radiation on preserved blood.
Cas.lek.cesk 99 no.32/33:1014-1020 12 Ag '60.

1. Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuze, prednosta prof. dr.
J.Horejsi, I. interni klinika lekarske fakulty KU, prednosta
prof. dr. M.Netousek, Fyzikalni ustav lekarske fakulty KU,
prednosta doc. dr. Zd. Dienstbier, Praha.

(BLOOD PRESERVATION)

(RADIATION EFFECTS exper.)

SEBESTIK, V.; JELINEK, J.; DIENSTBIER, Z.; VIKTORA, L.

The effect of ionizing radiation on nuclear and anuclear erythrocytes.
Physiol. Bohemoslov. 11 no.6:510-517 '62.

1. Institute of Haematology, and Blood Transfusion and Institute of
Biophysics, Medical Faculty, Charles University, Prague.
(RADIATION EFFECTS) (ERYTHROCYTES)

HLUZOVA, Eva; SEBESTIK, Vladimir.

Role of measuring temperature of the skin in craniocerebral wounds
in children. Cas. lek. cesk. 101 no.37:1125-1126 14 S '62.

1. Chirurgické oddelení Krajské dětské nemocnice v Brně, přednosta
MUDr. Vl. Mazal.

(BODY TEMPERATURE)

(BRAIN INJURY ACUTE)

SCHREIBER, V.; RYBAK, M.; KOCI, J.; ECKERTOVA, A.; FRANC, Z.; JIRGL, V.
KMENTOVA, V.; KAPITOLA, J.; SEBESTIK, V.; KNESLOVA, V.

Hypithalamic factor releasing thyrotropin (TRF). Acta Univ.
Carol. [med.] (Praha) 10: suppl. 17:105-110 '63

1. Laborator pro endokrinologii a metabolismus, fakulty vse-
obecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy v Praze (reditel: akade-
mik Josef Charrat); Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuze (reditel:
prof. MUDr. J. Horejsi) a Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a bio-
chemii (reditel: dr. inz. O. Nemecek).

SCHREIBER,V.; KMENTOVA,V.; KAPITOLA,J.; KNESLOVA,V.; SEBESTIK,V.

Determination of thyroid gland function in rats and guinea pigs in vivo with radioiodine. Cesk. fysiол. 12 no.6:465-468 N'63.

1. Laborator pro endokrinologii a metabolismus, fak. vseob. lek. KU, Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuze, Praha.

*

HUMZOVA, E.; SEBESTIK, V.

Measurement of thoracic abnormality with a thoracometer of Czechoslovakian construction. Rozhl. chir. 43 no.9:619-621 S '64.

1. Chirurgické oddelení fakultní dětské nemocnice v Brně (vedoucí MUDr. J. Vojta).

SEBESTIK, V.; VOSTAL, O.

Treatment of wounds in children without sutures. Rozhl. chir.
43 no.9:622-623 S '64.

1. Chirurgické oddelení fakultní dětské nemocnice v Brně (vedoucí MUDr. J. Vojta).

SEBESTIK, V.

Agglutination of rat erythrocytes irradiated in vitro with large doses of ionizing radiation. Physiol. Bohemoslov. 14 no.4:343-348. '65.

1. Institute of Haematology and Blood Transfusion, Prague.
Submitted November 24, 1964.

FRATA, J.; SEBESTIN, V.

Effect of large doses of ionizing radiation on the phagocytic activity of leucocytes in preserved blood. *Physiol. Bohemoslov.* 14 no.4:349-353 '65.

1. Institute of Haematology and Blood Transfusion, Prague.
Submitted November 6, 1964.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA UDC 612.111.3:(616.155.392:616-006.13)

FRIDMAN, B.; BRABEC, V.; BROUSIL, J.; SEBESTIK, V.; 1st Internal Clinic, Fac. of Gen. Med., Charles Univ. (I. Int. Klinika Fak. Vseob. Lek. KU), Prague, Head (Prednosta) Prof Dr V. HOENIG; Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusions (Ustav Hematologie a Krevni Transfuzie) Prague, Director (Reditel) Prof Dr J. HORJESI; Biophysical Institute Fac. of Gen. Med. Charles Univ. (Biofyzikalni Ustav Fak. Vseob. Lek. KU), Prague, Head (Prednosta) Docent Dr Z. DIENSTBIER.

"Erythropoiesis in Leukemia and Hemoblastoma of the Lympho reticular Line."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 105, No 29, 8 Jul 66, pp 766 - 770

Abstract /Authors' English summary modified/: In 30 patients suffering from leukemia and lympho reticular hemoblastoma erythropoiesis was decreased in 8, normal in 4, increased in 18. Neither the normal nor the increased erythropoiesis reached values where it could compensate anemia due to hyperhemolysis. Erythropoiesis remains insufficient and must be considered in the pathogenesis of the disease 1/1 3 Figures, 3 Tables, 10 Western, 3 Czech references.

Sebestová, P.
5
Proteins and amino acids. XV. Isolation and properties
of protein toxins of Shigella dysenteriae. F. Šorm, Z.
Šormová, P. Sebestová, and V. Matějovská. Collection
Czech. Chem. Commun. 18, 422-7 (1953).—See C.A. 46,
11318d. H. L. H.

SEBESTYEM, Janos

Innovation contracts. Magy vasut 8 no.16:2 15 Ag '64.

SEBESTYEN, A.

"Laying Curved Sections on Railroad Lines. (To Be Contd.)", P. 153,
(KOZLEKEDESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE, Vol. 4, No. 4, Apr. 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12,
Dec. 1954, Uncl.

SEBESTYEN, Akos; TELBISZ, Ferenc

Slope angle correction of particle paths observed in a bubble chamber
and the Wilson chamber. Foz foz kozl MTA 10 no.1:55-59 '62.

SEBESTYEN, B.

"Realization Group Formed at the Labatlan Cement Factory." p. 6

"The Innovators' Movement of the Basic Building Materials Factory Struggles With Difficulties of Execution." p. 7

"Recent Results of Research in the Concrete Industry." p. 7

"Innovators' Movement of the Ujlak Brick Factory." p. 8

Ujitok Lapja. Vol. 5, no. 5 Mar. 1953 Budapest.)

Vol. 3, no. 6

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions,/Library of Congress, June 1954, Uncl.

SEBESTYEN, B.

SCIENCE

PERIODICALS: ~~ACTA ZOOLOGICA~~. Vol. 6, No. 3, May/June 1958

A MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA KOZPONTI FIZIKAI KUTATO INTEZETENEK
KOZLEMENYEI. Vol. 6, no. 3, May/June 1958

Sebestyen, B. Wire potentiometer dimensions based on response characteristics.
p. 198

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2
February 1959, Unclass.

SEBESTYEN, B.

"Sizing the worn-wound potentiometer on the basis of a given characteristic curve." p. 24

MAGYAR HIRADASTECHNIKA. (Hiradastechnikai Tudományos Egyesület) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 10, No. 1, Feb. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

SEBESTYEN, Bela

Designing a control system for degenerative power supplies. Koz fiz
kozl MTA 8 no.1:45-57 '60. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Elektronikus Laboratorium, A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kozponti
Fizikai Kutato Intezete.
(Electronic) (Power supplies)

SEBESTYEN, Bella

Gauging precession wire resistance. Koz fiz kozl MTA 8 no.1:59-60 '60.
(EEAI 10:1)

1. Elektronikus Laboratorium, A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kozponti
Fizikai Kutato Intezete.
(Electric wire)

SEBESTYEN, Bela; VAJDA, Ferenc

Stabilization of DC voltage with a semiconductor zener diode. Koz
fiz kozl MTA 8 no.1:61-69 '60. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Elektronikus Laboratorium, a Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kozponti
Fizikai Kutato Intezete.
(Electric currents) (Diodes) (Semiconductors)

35335

S/194/62/000/001/023/066
D201/D305

9.2540 (1139, 1159, 1482)

AUTHOR: Sebestyén, Béla

TITLE: Design of the power supply voltage regulating unit

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radicelektronika,
no. 1, 1962, abstract 1-2-97 shch ('Mérés és automat'.,
1961, 9, no. 3, 84-91)

TEXT: Unit regulation of the power supply output voltages is usually achieved by varying the resistance of the divider, which shunts the output terminals of the power supply and which is a part of the stabilizing network. The regulating element may be connected to the divider either in parallel (A) or in series (see figure) and the following design is possible: 1) The overall resistance of the divider remains constant and the tap varies. 2) The lower part of the divider remains unchanged, the upper part varies. 3) The upper part does not change but the lower part varies. In methods 2/A and 2/B / Abstracter's note: B denotes series connection of the regulating element /, the divider current remains constant and these

Card 1/2

Design of the power ...

S/194/62/000/001/023/066
D201/D305

methods are suitable for a wide range regulation. In case 1/A,
 $V/V_r = (r_1 + r_2):r = 1 + r_2:r_1$ and with the changed tapping by Δr_1 ,
 $V_r = (1 + r_2:r_1):(1 + \Delta r:r_1)$. Denoting $\Delta r:r_1$ by ρ and the ratio
 V_r/V by α , we get $\alpha = 1:(1 + \rho)$, i.e. the relative voltage change
depends only on the relative voltage and is independent of the out-
put voltage or r_2 . If the required voltage change is given, then
 $\rho = 1:(1 - \alpha)$. In the case 1/B, by analogy $\rho = (1 - \alpha):V_r/V + \alpha$ is
obtained, i.e. ρ depends on the ratio of the output to the resul-
tant voltage as well. In the case 2/A, $\rho = (\alpha - 1):(V_r/V)$ and the
case 2/B is the same. In the case 3/A, $\rho = (\alpha - 1):(V_r/V - \alpha)$ and in
3/B $\rho = 1:\alpha - 1$, same as in 1/A. The advantages and disadvantages
of separate circuits with continuous and step-voltage control (by
equal steps) are considered. / Abstracter's note: Complete trans-
lation. /

Card 2/3

SEBESTYEN, Bela

Nuclear Electronics Conference -- Belgrade, 1961. Meres automat 9
no.12:376-377 D '61.

1. A dubnai "Egyesített Atomkutató Intézet" tudományos munkatársa.

(International Atomic Energy Agency)
(Nuclear physics) (Electronics)

S/194/62/000/008/057/100
D413/D308

AUTHOR: Sebestyén, Béla

TITLE: A hybrid stabilizer containing an electronic valve and a transistor

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 8, 1962, abstract 8-5-80 s (Hung. pat., cl. 21 a4, 21-35, no. 148417, Sept. 30, 1961)

TEXT: A proposal is made for a stabilizer in which an electronic valve serves as the regulating element, while the regulation amplifier is transistorized. (Központi Fizikai Kutató Intézet). [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 1/1

SEBESTYEN, Bela; VAJDA, Ferec

A logarithmic counting-rate meter. Koz fiz kozl MTA 10 no.5:391-400 '62.

JAMBOR, Imre, okleveles banyamernok; MOSER, Karoly, okleveles banyamernok;
SEBESTYEN, Bela, okleveles banyamernok

Determination of the entry quantities in proportion to the extraction
and the heading velocity by means of the method of analytical mathematics.
Bany lap 95 no.11:704-712 N '62.

1. Pecs Szénbányászati Troszt, Pecs.

SEBESTYEN, Bela; VAJDA, Ferenc

Stabilization of direct voltage by semiconductor Zener bodies.
Magy hir techn 12 no.2:69-75 Ap '61.

1. Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezet.

SEBESTYEN, Bela; VAJDA, Ferenc

Logarithmic rate meters. Meres automat 11 no.4/5:130-134 '63.

1. Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezet.

24. The analysis of Hungarian silk by J. S. ...
"Molya Textilebooks" Hungarian Textiles Vol
III No. 3 pp. 101-106 May 1950

Five hundred samples, each of the Hungarian quality standard, "Red", "Reddish", and "Dark", were analysed. No significant difference was observed in the average size of the first two grades. In respect to the weight, however, there was a marked difference between the grades 10000 and 10611 g/l, though not sufficient for classifying, since the characteristic dimensions and weights were related to each other only within the same grade. The average values of air yield were 44.5, 42, and 40 per cent. During laboratory tests the feeling was not performed in water of the customer, 45 to 50°C, which is optimum for the hands of the spinners, but instead in 10 to 15°C water. In this case the thread was led through a glass guide under water, thus unwinding the filament downward while the cocoon also remained under water, as a further consequence the sericin was removed continuously and feeling much easier. The average length of silk thread from 50 cocoons was 519 m and the titre 208 denier. The titre showed a gradual decrease from center to end. Accord-

one for the purpose of showing the
class into their groups, which
importance

077.01.017 - 193 : 620.172.21

13
92. The effect of scouring on the number of filaments and breaking properties of natural silk fibre, by E. Sebestyén. ("Magyar Textiltechnika" — Hungarian Textiles — Vol. 90, No. 7-8, pp. 268-284, July-Aug., 1950, 1 fig., 8 tabs.).

The major objective of research in this field is to find a solution for the manufacture of a uniform fineness of raw silk thread. The effect of the loss from scouring can be summed up as follows: The characteristics of the curve indicating the changes in the number of filaments does not change even after scouring. The increase in unevenness and scattering is a result of high scouring losses. Under identical boiling conditions cocoons with varying sericin content will dissolve at different degrees. The breaking power elongation curve of raw as well as unscoured cocoons is identically shaped. The breaking strength and elongation of scoured silk is more uniform than that of raw silk. While the breaking strength is not at all influenced by the sericin content, the scouring loss, however, bears a proportionate influence on it. Since the stretching properties of scoured silk increases, the breaking strength is also greater. The unequal distribution of the number of raw silk is due to poor selection.

86. The methodics of investigating optimal fabrics - Optimalis szövetek vizsgálatainak módszertana - by E. Sebestyén (Hungarian Textiles - Magyar Textiltechnika - Vol. IV, No. 4, pp. 103-106, No. 5, pp. 138-142, April, May 1951, 8 figs.)

Proper setting of the fabric and efficient technological operations are decisive factors for saving materials and for reducing waste. These must be effected so that the yarns, respectively fibres retain all of their valuable properties. This has not received due consideration until now. The effect of technological operations in respect to preparing, weaving and finishing on the physical and technological properties of the thread has been analysed by a new method of investigation. Thus it is possible to determine accurately to what extent the various operations, e.g. warp winding, weaving, etc. exert a strain on the mechanical and technological properties of the yarn. In general, it is only the breaking strength of the raw thread and the breaking strength per thread of the fabric that are measured. In the event the difference between the two figures exceeds the reduction permitted by the established standards, the plants will be obliged to measure the decrease of breaking strength separately for each operation. It should be ascertained in which of the workshops the breaking strength has diminished beyond the permissible limit. The next task is to work out a standard for the permissible decrease of physical and mechanical properties.

SEBESTYEN, E

1/2

Hungarian Technical Abst.
Vol. 5 No. 2
1953

74. The examination of factors influencing the tearing properties of fabrics. *A teárolt szálakészítéssel kapcsolatos vizsgálatok* — E. Sebestyén. (Hungarian Textiles — *Magyar Textiltechnika* — No. 2, February 1952, pp. 39-42, No. 3, March 1952, pp. 75-79, 4 figs., 6 tabs.)
Fabrics may be considered to be parallelly arranged bundles of yarn fixed by transverse threads. For investigating the effect in the change of the width of the sample, a bundle of yarn was chosen in which the number of yarns is equal to that found in the width of the sample. The number of yarn contained in the bundle does not essentially influence the value of the tearing strength per thread, however, the unevenness decreases with the number of yarns contained in the bundle. Reducing the width of the sample from 100 mm to 50 mm does not greatly influence the tearing properties. One of the important factors of the higher rate of elongation of the fabric as compared to yarn is that the length between the clamps (100 and 200 mm) when tearing the fabric is less than that used for yarn. Breakage tests made with fabrics at various lengths of clamping showed a definite increase in the breaking strength both in the direction of warp and weft at shorter clamping distances. Elongation, and thus breaking stress, are also increased in the same way. When shortening the length between clamps a greater increase can be observed in the tearing characteristics of loosely woven fabrics than in closely woven fabrics. The effect of tearing speed on the tearing characteristics of fabrics has been examined at speeds of 20, 50, 80, 110, 140, 170, 200 and 230 mm per min. It was proven that the tensile strength of a cloth at a speed of 200 mm per min of the clamping head exceeded the tensile strength tested at a speed of 20 mm per min by 23 per cent. The effect of the length of the sample is of considerable importance on the unevenness of the tension of the yarn. The shifting of the warp and weft, one over the other, is prevented.

(over)

by friction, - the extent of which is expressed by a formula. Due to friction at the start of tearing, the yarns parallel to the direction of tearing are not stressed in the beginning, the undulation in these yarns is first straightened out while the waves in the yarns running crosswise become more pronounced; as a consequence the test strip narrows, owing to clamping and the friction between yarns, change

is not occur uniformly in the yarns parallel to the direction of tearing, not in those running at right angles to the former. In order to determine the curve of the edge yarn, first the forces acting upon it must be examined. An n number of forces of P magnitude act upon the edge yarn in accordance with the number of crossing points of the transverse yarn. The deduced equation of the yarn is as follows:

$$y = r \cosh\left(\frac{x}{r}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(r^2 + \frac{x^2}{r^2} \right)$$
 The arc length

of the curve s , the length of the yarn is $s = r \sinh\left(\frac{x}{r}\right)$. After analysis and by neglecting the third and further terms

that is approximation the yarn may be considered as a parabola, the arc length of which

$$s = \left[x + \frac{x^3}{6r^2} + \frac{x^5}{120r^4} \right]$$

In testing on a 100 x 100 mm strip of canvas the length of the edge yarn exceeds the length of the yarn running in the centre by 1.11 per cent. Assuming the average stretch of cotton yarn to be 7 per cent, the difference of 1.11 per cent in length means that the edge yarn is subjected to a 10 per cent greater stress than the middle yarn which implies that, were the yarns completely uniform, the tearing of the edge yarns would start when stress on the middle yarn would amount to only 81 per cent of its tensile strength. On a 50 x 200 mm sample strip

the difference between the length of the middle and the length of the edge yarn is only 0.113 per cent; this means a difference of about 1.6 per cent between the stresses of middle and edge yarn. This difference may be overlooked. The above values were not always identical in all the tests conducted. The results show, however, that in general the evenness of the stressing of the yarns is 10 to 15% higher with 100 x 100 mm strips than with 50 x 200 mm strips. B. Sebestyen

2/2 B. Sebestyen

SEBESTYEN, E.

101. New principles on the rearing of silkworms in Hungary — *Selyeshernyei tenyésztési szabványok* — E. Sebestyén, (Hungarian Textiles — *Magyar Textiltechnika*, 1953, No. 7, pp. 194–195, 3 tabs.)

The following important problems on sericulture are discussed: (1) elucidation on the correlation between the number of daily feedings and the quantitative and qualitative conditions of the cocoons, (2) quantitative and qualitative conditions of the cocoons, (3) quantitative and qualitative conditions of the cocoons of worms hatched on different days. In the examination of the first problem the five daily feedings was posed against the twelve daily feedings. It was found that for worms hatched from 35 g of eggs 710 kg of mulberry leaves were required for 5 feedings a day while for 12 feedings per day only 331 kg i.e. 34% less. This means that the most difficult work, that of picking leaves, is reduced by one third for the latter case. With 12 daily feedings the cocoon yield is 24% more than with 5 feedings, the g/leaves is 4.22 against 3.41. Furthermore, the percentage of first grade cocoons is also higher with the twelve feedings. As for the second problem: worms hatched on consecutive days were kept on different shelves: worms hatched the third day generally gave the highest cocoon yield. The cocoons of worms hatched the first day were best in quality, however, the quality gradually decreased with the passing of the days. E.g. with 5 daily feedings, worms hatched the first day yielded 80% first grade cocoons, those hatched the fifth day only 65%. On the other hand with 12 feedings a day 73% first grade cocoons were obtained from worms hatched the first day and only 50% from those hatched the fifth. Worms hatched from 1 g of eggs yields 1.50 kg of cocoons by 5 daily feedings and 2.93 kg by 12 daily feedings.

NG

SEBESTYEN, E.

Adjustment of the uniform speed of a weft-winding machine. p. 371.
(Magyar Textiltechnika, No. 10, October 1956. Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

SEBESTYEN, Endre

Protection against static change. I. Magy kem lap 17 no.10:445-451 0
'62.

1. Vegyimuveket Tervezo Vallalat.

SEBESTYEN, Endre

Protection against static charge. II. Magy kem lap 17 no.11:508-511
N '62.

1. Vegyimuveket Tervezo Vallalat.

KAPOSVARI, Kalman; KEULER, Jeno; BANOCZY, Gyorgy; CSEKE, Lajos;
ARATO, Geza; HORVATH, Jozsef; SEBESTYEN, Endre; BERES, Gyorgy;
KARDOS, Gyorgy

Remarks about Agoston Vecsey's lecture entitled "Production development trends in the Hungarian heavy-current cable and electric line manufacture; cooperation with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance countries." Villamossag 8 no.2-3: 82-86 F-Mr '60.

1. Koho- es Gepipari Miniszterium Erosaramu Berendezesi Igazgatóság iparagi fomerneke (for Kaposvari). 2. Villamosgepes Kablegyar osztalyvezetoje (for Keuler). 3. Villamosipari Kutato Intezet tudomanyos munkatarsa (for Kardos). 4. EM Szereloipari Tervezo Vallalat; "Villamossag" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Banoczy). 5. Magyar Elektrotechnikai Ellenorzo Intezet (for Cseke). 6. Transelektro, Kulkereskedelmi Miniszterium (for Arato). 7. Koho- es Gepipari Miniszterium Tervezo irodai (for Horvath). 8. Vegyimuveket Tervezo Vallalat (for Sebestyen). 9. Kabel- es Sodronykotelgyar (for Beres).

FARKAS, Ferenc; SEBESTYEN, Ferenc; EISLER, Janos, dr., egyetemi tanar;
HOFFMANN, Pál; REICHARDT, Zoltan; FABRY, Jozsef; NYULASZI, Mihaly;
MATEFFY, Sandor; REUSS, Laszlo

Remarks about Ferenc Palos' lecture entitled "Demands of electric power industry concerning the Hungarian cable manufacture." Villamosag 8 no.2-3:71-72 F-Mr '60.

1. Nehézipari Minisztérium Villamosenergiaipari Igazgatósága formernoke (for Farkas).
2. EM Budapesti Villanyszerelő Vállalat; "Villamosag" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Sebestyen).
3. Budapest Muszaki Egyetem (for Eisler).
4. Kabel- es Sodronykotelgyar (for Hoffmann).
5. EM Szereloipari Tervezo Vállalat (for Reichardt).
6. Epitestudomanyi Intezet (for Fabry).
7. EM Szereloipari Tervezo Vállalat (for Nyulaszi).
8. Koho- es Gepipari Minisztérium Tervezo Irodai (for Mateffy).
9. Kabel- es Sodronykotelgyar (for Reuss).

SEBESTYEN, Gabor, dr.

Study on the phosphorus metabolism of dattle by tracer isotopes.
Term tud kozl 5 no.8:375 Ag '61.

SEBESTYEN, Gabor

Genetic correlations in the service of purebred cattle breeding.
Allattenyesztes 13 no.2:101-108 Je '64.

1. Division of Cattle Breeding, Research Institute of Animal
Breeding, Budapest.

S/196/62/000/003/003/012
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Sebestyén, György

TITLE: The relationship between the colour temperature of a source of light and the illumination

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.3, 1962, 4, abstract 3 V33. (Munkavédelem, v.6, no.10-12, 1960, 11-13) (Hungarian)

TEXT: In studies of industrial lighting the illumination is usually measured without allowing for the colour temperature of the light source. However, the sensitivity of the human eye also depends on the spectral composition of the radiation reaching it. Investigation of Kruithof curves shows that the light of incandescent lamps (2000-3000 °K) is agreeable to the eye only up to an illumination of about 500 lux. For warm-white fluorescent lamps (2700-3000 °K) the corresponding figure is 100-500 lux; therefore, they can be used together with incandescent lamps, but only for illuminations not greater than 100 lux. White coloured fluorescent lamps (3500-4200 °K) on the

Card 1/2

The relationship between the colour...

S/196/62/000/003/003/012
E194/E155

other hand should not be used for illuminations below 200 lux, and cold-white and daylight lamps can be used only with illuminations greater than 500-600 lux. It follows that for correct assessment of lighting installations, besides measuring the illumination, allowance should be made for the colour temperature of the light source. An additional advantage of lamps of low colour-temperature is the lower stroboscopic effect resulting from the greater afterglow of the phosphors used in these lamps. In conclusion, colour temperatures are given for natural light under various weather conditions.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

SEBESTYEN, Gyorgy

Newer data on the maintenance of lighting equipment. Munkavedelem
9 no.7/9:23-27 '63.

1. Szakszervezetek Orszagos Tanacsa Munkavedelmi Tudomanyos
Kutato Intezete.

SERESTYEN, Gy. : and Others

"Remarks on the Article 'Fitting Reinforcing Bars with Point Welding.'
P. 183. (MELYEPIRÉSTUDGÁNYI SZEMLE, Vol. 4, No. 3/4, Mar./Apr. 1954,
Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EPAL), LC, Vol.4,
No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

SEBESTYEN, Gy.

87. Slab construction for one storey buildings at the Csepel housing project. Gy. Rudnai, Gy. Sebestyén, Magyar Építész. Vol. 5, 1950, No. 3, pp. 115-126, 19 figs.

The construction of the housing project at the workers of the Csepel Works at Csepel has been started. The one-storey detached houses are being built without basements. In order to speed up construction and to reduce costs full-scale prefabrication has been adopted. Foundations consist of concrete piles driven to depths varying between 1 to 2 m. Prefabricated soffit beams resting on these piles support the load of the wall structure and contribute at the same time to the appearance of the building. Three types of buildings, differing in living space only, have been designed to a two-way horizontal module of 0.8 m. Full-height load bearing wall slabs have been cast from a mix consisting of fly ash, hydrated lime, granulated blast furnace slag and gypsum. The density of the hardened panel material is 1200 to 1300 kg/cu.m. at a 28-day cube strength of 90 kg/sq.cm. Panels are designed to suit all three types of buildings. Windows and doors have been installed subsequent to the erection of the panels. The total number of panels required for each home is 22 which includes 8 different types: interior walls, plastering and other building tradeswork have been carried out by conventional methods. The roofing consists of precast prestressed trusses. Unit construction costs per sq.m living space are the same as those of brick buildings built to standard plans, overall costs however are lower.

~~Gyula~~ SEBESTYEN, Gy

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concretes. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 65244

Author : Gyengo, Tibor; Sebestyen, Gyula

Inst : -

Title : A Conference on Reinforced-Concrete and Concrete in Austria

Orig Pub: Melyepitestud. szemle, 1957, 7, No 11-12, 353-354

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

SEBESTYEN, GY.

Data on the world production of building materials. p. 99.
(EPITOZAS. Vol. 9, no. 2, June 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EPAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.

SEMIOTIC, CY.

Production of walling materials in various countries. p. 101.
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Abstract: Some data concerning the production of porous
concrete in Sweden, West Germany, Canada, France,
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